

1

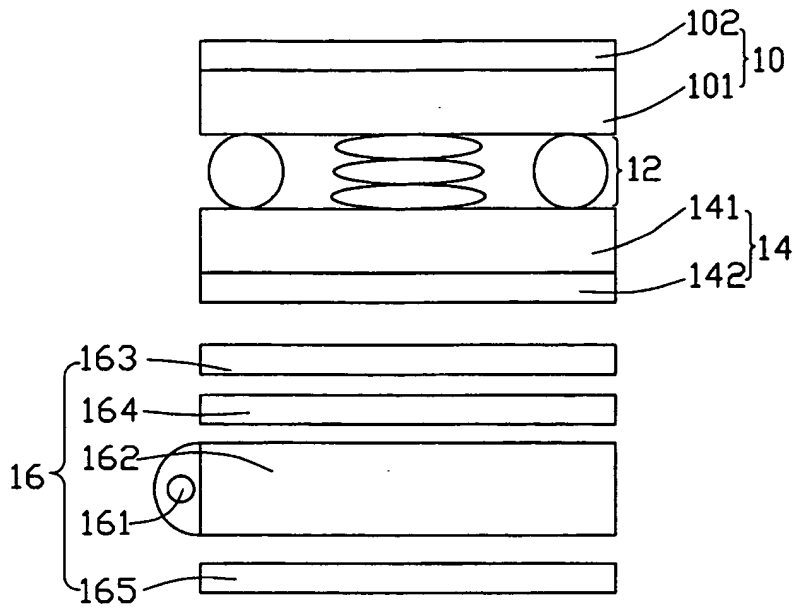


FIG. 5
(PRIOR ART)

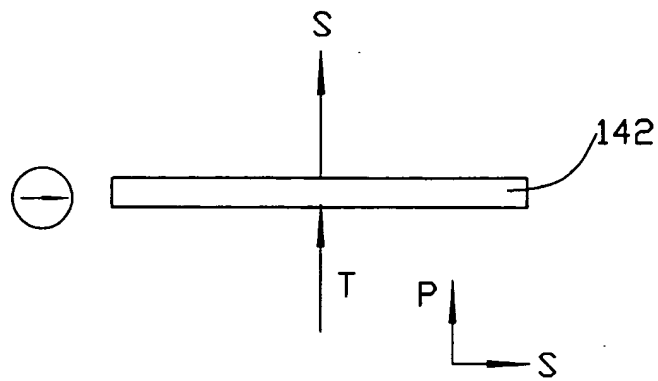


FIG. 6
(PRIOR ART)

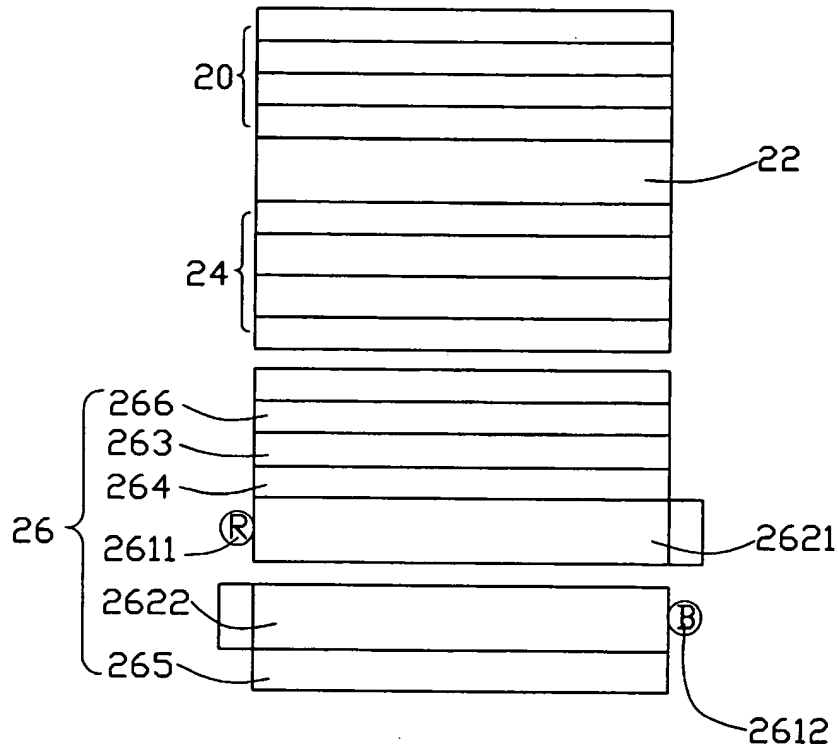


FIG. 7
(PRIOR ART)

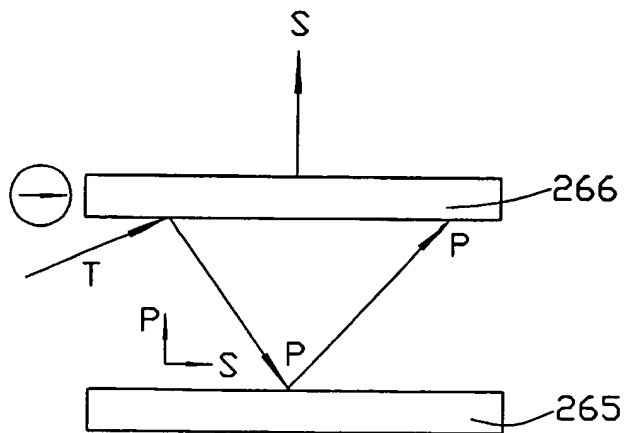


FIG. 8
(PRIOR ART)

The diagram illustrates a three-layer optical system. The top layer is labeled 342, the middle layer is 366, and the bottom layer is 365. Two incident light rays, both labeled 'S', enter the top layer from above. A circular symbol with a horizontal line through it is positioned to the left of the top layer. Light rays reflect and refract at the interfaces. At the interface between layers 342 and 366, an incident ray 'S' splits into a reflected ray 'S' and a refracted ray 'P'. The refracted ray 'P' then reflects off the interface between layers 366 and 365, becoming ray 'R'. Ray 'R' reflects off the bottom surface of layer 365, becoming ray 'R'', which then refracts back into layer 366. At the interface between layers 366 and 365, there is also an incident ray 'S' that splits into a reflected ray 'T' and a refracted ray 'P'.

FIG. 2

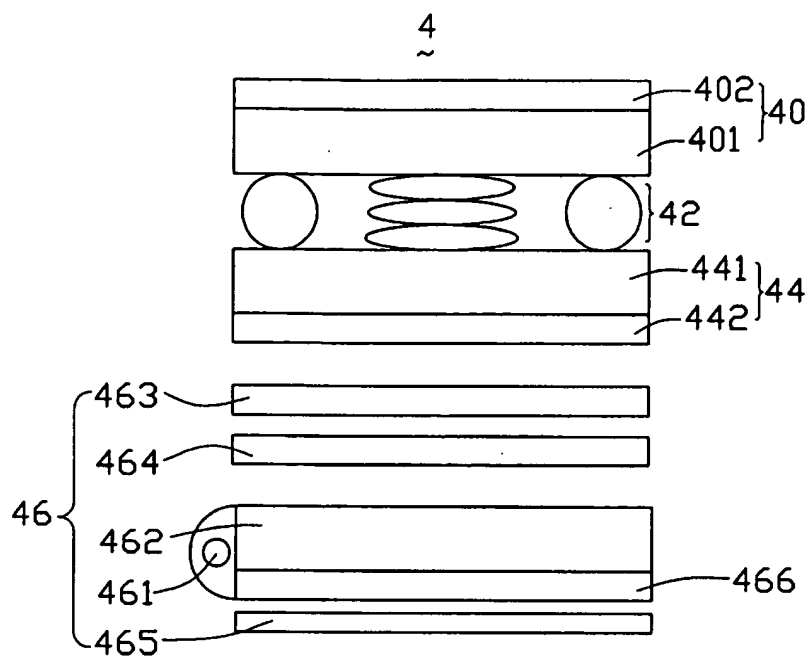


FIG. 3

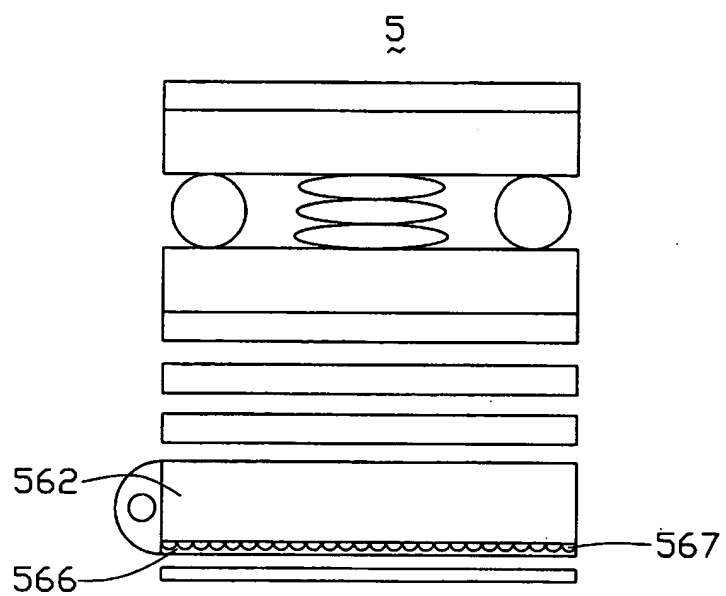


FIG. 4